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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

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## THE WAR.

### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### A SECOND VERDUN.

FIFTY BATTLES BY THE CROWN  
PRINCE SINCE MAY.

LONDON, July 25.  
The French successes at the Aisne  
plateaux presage a second Verdun  
or the Crown Prince, who has  
suffered troops recklessly in over  
50 battles since May 4 in a vain  
attempt to break through, and he  
only succeeded in gaining a footing  
in some first-line elements. But  
the magnificent defence of the  
French caused the attacks to cease  
on Tuesday last, and then the  
dashing counter-attack yesterday  
recovered practically the whole  
ground.

#### ANOTHER ATTACK REPULSED.

LONDON, July 25.  
A French communiqué reports:—  
An attempted German attack this  
morning after a brief but violent bom-  
bardment on the positions we recaptured  
yesterday on California Plateau were  
completely repulsed. We retained and  
consolidated our gains.

#### SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS.

LONDON, July 25.  
Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig  
reports that 114 prisoners were taken  
in successful raids eastward and  
northward of Ypres.  
The enemy's artillery has been  
active eastward on Monday and in  
the neighbourhood of Louvain-la-Neuve.

#### AIR-RAIDS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

SEVENTY-EIGHT SINCE THE  
WAR BEGAN.  
LONDON, July 25.  
In the House of Commons, Mr. Mac-  
Pherson stated that there had been  
78 air-raids on the United  
Kingdom since the war, of which 47  
were carried out by air-ships.

#### MEN OF GERMAN EXTRACTION IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

A SUGGESTION TO THE  
GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 25.  
In the House of Commons, Mr.  
Joynton Oicks suggested that on the  
completion of three years of the war,  
all men of German extraction, in  
any branch of the Public Services,  
who have objected to share in the  
defence of their adopted country,  
should no longer be employed by  
the State.  
Mr. Bonar Law replied that he  
sympathised with the views expres-  
sed and, after enquiring of the  
Departments, the Government would  
consider whether the course sug-  
gested was necessary.

#### CONSCRIPTION IN CANADA.

PASSED BY A MAJORITY OF 58.

OTTAWA, July 25.  
The Conscription Bill has passed  
its third reading in the House of  
Commons, by 102 votes to 44.

LATER.  
The majority of 58 votes by which  
the Conscription Bill was passed on  
the House of Commons, included  
22 Liberals. The Quebec Members  
voted solidly against the Bill with  
the exception of Mr. Sevinge, the  
Minister of Inland Revenue, and the  
Deputy Speaker, Mr. Rainville.  
Only four English-speaking Mem-  
bers from the West of Quebec Pro-  
vince opposed the third reading.  
The Bill is expected to pass the  
Senate to-morrow.

#### THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

RUSSIAN CANDOOR INSPIRES  
HOPE.

LONDON, July 25.  
The candour of the Russian com-  
municés, admitting the instability  
of the Russian troops, and their refer-  
ence to the value of the officers  
and several regiments, notably the  
"Battalions of Death," is inspiring  
hopes in London and Paris of an  
eventual Russian revival.  
A telegram from Petrograd em-  
phasises that the Germans have  
struck at that point which they  
knew to be shaky, because it was  
defended mainly by Petrograd Regi-  
ments that had been undermined by  
the machinations of German agents.

#### CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR TRAITORS NECESSARY.

#### ADVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, July 25.  
A wireless message states that  
the Commissaries of the Russian  
Armies on the south-western Front  
have sent a message to the  
Prime Minister and to the War  
Minister, pointing out that capital  
punishment of traitors and deserters is  
necessary to restore discipline in the  
Armies. The Fifth Army, which initiated  
the offensive, is now in flight, and the  
Eighth Army, which took Halicz and  
Kolusz, has been forced to retreat and  
the right flank is exposed because the  
cowards and faint-hearted fled.

#### BRITISH OPINION ON THE SITUATION.

LONDON, July 25.  
Most of the newspapers refrain from  
commenting on the Russian situation,  
preferring to await developments.  
The general belief is that nothing less  
than what has happened would have  
made the people realise the gravity of  
the anarchist and German propaganda.  
Now that the country knows that Ger-  
many has been secretly and openly  
exploiting its internal chaos to the  
utmost, it is hoped there will be a great  
revulsion of feeling against the forces  
of disorder and lack of discipline.  
Regarding the military situation,  
experts are of the opinion that, despite  
the apparent walk-over in Galicia,  
the fact that immense operations  
have commenced on the whole Russian  
Front raises perplexing problems for  
Germany, in view of the possibilities on  
the western Front, in the near future.

#### RUSSIAN NAVAL COMMANDER IN THE BALTIC.

PETROGRAD, July 25.  
Rear-Admiral Rozovov has been  
appointed Commander-in-Chief of the  
Baltic Fleet.

#### THE KAISER.

AMSTERDAM, July 25.  
A message from Berlin states that  
the Kaiser is journeying to the  
Russian South-Western Front.  
He met the Austrian Emperor at  
Podgoritz near Cincow.  
COPENHAGEN, July 25.  
The Kaiser has arrived on the  
Galician Front.

#### AMERICA'S MEN AND MONEY.

FIRST DRAFT ARMY TO BE  
A MILLION.

WASHINGTON, July 25.  
The Government in the pending  
War Tax Bill proposes an additional  
expenditure of five billion dollars, in-  
cluding two billions as loans to the  
Allies, and the equipment of an Army  
of one million as a first draft instead of  
three millions.

(Continued in Page 2.)



## INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG TRAMWAY COMPANY  
LIMITED.  
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND at the rate of 5 per cent for the year ending 31st December 1917 has been declared. The dividend will be payable on and after WEDNESDAY the 15th day of August 1917 to Shareholders on the register on SATURDAY the 4th day of August 1917, an will be paid to shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) register at exchange of 2/6 per dollar.

By Order of the Board,  
W. E. ROBERTS,  
Secretary.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1982

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK, HONGKONG, IS READY TO RECEIVE FURTHER SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE ABOVE LOAN, UP TO THE 25th JULY, 1917.

G. TISDALL,  
Manager.  
RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.  
Hongkong, July 9, 1917. 1910

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SIDELIGHTS ON  
GERMANISM.

[By A. J. DAWSON, Author of "The Message," "Tommy Battle Stories," etc.]

During the month of May, and indeed right up to June 6th, the efforts of the German propagandists and military "artists," still so-called, though for some long time past so severely disciplined as to be in fact the merest mouthpieces and echoes of their official propaganda bureaux, have been unanimously and docilely concentrated upon demonstrating that the Allied offensive was at an end, and that its end was a dismal failure. Disinclined to trust the Lewis Carroll maxim that if you repeat a thing three times it must be true, they have many of them repeated quite thirty-three times that the Allied offensive was over, and that it had ended in failure most lamentable for us; most demoralising for all our troops. It was supposed by many that their humiliating experiences in 1916, when they repeatedly announced that all resistance had been overcome at Verdun, and that the capture of that historic fortress was imminent, would for ever cure these valiant scribes of their boastfulness. Consequently it might have done, if these gentlemen were independent writers, though knowledge of the German temperament and study of the influences of Kultur and their "pride and prejudice" and "stubbornness" - vastly different qualities - do not lend themselves easily to cure or modification. But the point is that the Morshits, Gades, Enders, Salzmans and the other German propagandists and military vehicles are no more independent vehicles of opinion than the puppets of the Punch and Judy man. They get their orders, like any other slave of the German machine, the soul-deadening horror that is called "Germanism" - and they carry them out, often, as the charitable disposed will assume, with a heavy heart, and a rising gorge.

And so these writers day after day have continued to repeat that the Anglo-French offensive was all over, and that it had accomplished nothing; that both the morale and the numerical strength of the Allied troops had been so exhausted by the abortive attempt at an offensive that they were no longer equal to anything, more so than the "small" local forces, and affairs of outpost. The current news, used at one time to make this class of propaganda difficult even for the toughest exponent of Kultur; but the German propaganda bureaux invented a plan, which greatly simplified it; a plan delightful in many ways for the war-weary scribe, as is shown by its universal adoption in Germany. That plan, briefly, is this: The enemy attacks. You wait behind your ink-pot till you see how far his attack has gone. Then you explain that his objective was the line A-B, which lies anywhere from 5 to 50 miles behind the line the enemy has in fact reached. Thus, with a flick of the pen, you show what a hash the enemy has made of his attack; because there he is, still, 5 to 50 miles from his objective. And so your secretary can be trusted to finish off the article with the customary phrase - "completely repulsed," "annihilated," "completely routed," "entirely broken," etc.

"unit line," etc. etc. It is an admirable plan, and in keeping with the best traditions of "Germanism."

During the process of the German retreat from the Aene front, the outside world began to make remarks, and there was a certain angry restlessness observable in Germany, where the winter had proved long and wearying. The scribes were carefully instructed and every effort made to guard against the danger of anyone failing to recognize that this retirement was in "good German" a form of victorious advance. Any hint of a defeat was met with proud assertions that the miserable incompetents who pretended to lead the Franco-British Armies would very soon have cause to marvel at their own tenacity in ever dreaming of pitting their miserable insignificance against the omniscience of a Hindenberg and a Ludendorff. (This is no exaggeration of their assertions). Terrible things were promised, and the "granite front" and the Hindenberg line were again and again mentioned. At the same time, all thought of attaching serious importance to America's intervention was cheerfully ridiculed, and attractive pictures were drawn of the long strides famine was taking in its march upon haled England and the submarines were shown chasing the British in their hopeless race with death and extinction.

The operations which Easter brought at Arras, and the Vimy Ridge followed by the magnificent successful advance of the French troops to the south, formed an awkward comment upon the writings of the exploiters of the Hindenberg bogey, and the invincible granite wall. But as the scribes had time to draw breath they began to carry out their heroic crew, and these dying kicks were to be expected from a desperate enemy, whose haste and despair were forced upon him, not only by "our heroes in the field," but, and above all, by the "German" propaganda machine. And then, as the "granite front" and the Hindenberg line were again and again mentioned, the "offensive at an end" plaster was applied with great firmness and all inconvenient comment, closed. Where an Allied advance was big enough to look ugly on the map, the older objective nostrum came into use again, and that has the inestimable advantage of unlimited "voluntary elasticity" like the Hindenberg line itself - for one can always say, if the worst comes to the worst, that the enemy's real objective was the Rhine, and see how hopelessly he has failed to reach it!

Right up to June 6th "The Anglo-French offensive has definitely failed and is now ended" - as though it were a game of football with a rigidly prescribed time-limit - was a familiar any political catchword. And then came June 7th, with the brilliant capture of the formidable Messines ridge, and the wiping out of the deadly German salient below Ypres. At first blush, this seemed to the German propaganda a thing beyond ordinary treatment. Obviously the humely "offensive at an end" plaster would not cover it, and the faded objective nostrum hardly applied, because even the hand-fet, docile German had been aware for days of the British preparation for precisely what they accomplished here, and of the German massing of guns and reinforcements for the defence of the most formidable among the famous strongholds left them on the West front. Those things they had known for days. For years, after, since their humely leaders introduced poison gas into civilised warfare, at Ypres in 1914, they had known that the impregnable Messines ridge formed the greatest bulwark of the German line in Flanders. And so, failing any more definitely help-

ful lead from their bureaux, they simply shut their eyes very tightly indeed, just as the ostrich of our childhood's stories thrust its head into the sand, and said out loud: "It isn't there!" They simply, crisply lied, in the good round German way, and, dismissing Messines-Wytschaete in three lines about "fluctuations" and "strategic considerations," with enthusiasm the striking victories of one or two valiant three-men patrols down south.

It is all nonsense for German malcontents to pretend that Iron Crosses cannot really be earned behind ink-pots. Some of these ingenious and hard-worked "one of these ingenious and hard-worked" literary champions of "Germanism" (or literary champions of "Germanism" as called it) would quite enjoy the restful simplicity of trench life - so long as they were not ordered to some sector in which the Anglo-French offensive was "at an end," according to the German recipe.

## PRISONERS OF WAR.

The German Press in May was furnished with an official statement of the prisoners of war in the hands of Germany and her allies up to February 1. The vast bulk are Russian. British prisoners are given as 45,211, including 1,706 officers and 43,505 men, distributed as follows:

	Germany	Austria	Bulgaria	Turkey
Officers	1,104	18	54	680
Men	32,505	12	604	10,693
Total	33,309	31	658	11,453

Of prisoners of war other than British the German allies claim to hold the following:

	Germany	Austria	Bulgaria	Turkey
Officers	1,220	2,024	460	2,081
Men	6,220	262,378	368,017	98,017
Total	7,440	264,392	372,477	100,098

Germany holds altogether 1,890,731 prisoners: Austria-Hungary, 1,092,046; Bulgaria, 67,082; Turkey, 23,908.

The British prisoners taken by the enemy are small, in number, when the size of the Army is taken into consideration. Germans captured by the British on the west front alone number over 78,000.

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NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH ON KEEL (FEET)	ENTRANCE BREADTH (FEET)	DEPTH OVER ALL AT ORDINARY TIDE (FEET)	RISE OF TIDE (FEET)	NAME OF TIDE
DOCK NO. 1	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 2	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 3	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 4	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 5	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 6	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 7	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 8	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 9	100	20	10	1	High Water
DOCK NO. 10	100	20	10	1	High Water

For Particulars apply to the Chief Manager.

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.  
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions.  
Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS  
ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,  
KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,  
BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,  
ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers,  
High Class English Jewellery.

## KAIPING COAL

FOR ALL INDUSTRIAL AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES  
FOUNDRY AND SMELTING COKE  
FIREBRICK AND FIRECLAY  
FOR ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO  
DODWELL & CO., LTD., QUEEN'S  
BUILDINGS, HONGKONG, OR  
KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION,  
TIENTSIN, NORTH CHINA.

HORLICK'S  
MALTED MILK.

Pure full-cream milk, enriched with choice malted barley & wheat, in powder form. Keeps indefinitely.

THE FOOD DRINK  
FOR ALL AGES.

A refreshing and sustaining beverage instantly ready by the addition of hot or cold water only. No cooking. Nourishing and convenient.

Of all Chemists and Stores.  
In 3 Sizes: 1/6, 2/6, and 11/- (in England).

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS., ENG.

PRINTING OF EVERY  
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THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.,  
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COMMERCIAL FORMS  
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## BOOKBINDING.





**Hughes & Hough**  
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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HONGKONG HONGKONG.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (for account of the concerned),

#### FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

SUNDRY FURNITURE.

(Removed to Sales Room for Convenience of Sale.)

1 Typewriter, Opera Glasses, Silver Watches, a few lots of Chinese Porcelain, etc., etc.

A number of lots of Enamelled Cooking Utensils, Brass Ware and Porcelain Ornaments, etc.

TERMS—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1577

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (for account of the concerned),

#### TUESDAY,

the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m., at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

A VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF SHOWCASES, OFFICE FITTINGS, etc.

As follows:—

Large Glass-fronted Teakwood Showcase made by Wm. Powell, Counters with Glass-top made by Wm. Powell, Bevelled Mirrors (various sizes), Ceiling and Desk Fans, One Large Mezzanine Floor, Brass Rails, Wooden Partitions and Swing Doors, Shanghai Sunblinds, Hat and Costume Stands, Sewing Machines, etc., etc., etc.

On view from Saturday, 28th inst. Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1575

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (for account of the concerned),

#### TUESDAY,

the 31st July, 1917, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

VALUABLE TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BEDSTEADS, CURTAINS, PICTURES, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Upholstered Suites, Arm-chairs and Sofas, Card Tables, Bedroom Furniture, comprising Double and Single Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggon, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, etc., etc., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, etc., etc., Bath Room Utensils, Roll-top Desks and Writing Tables, Enamelled Tin Beds, Sundry Electro Plated Ware, etc.

A Frame in good condition, Electric Reading Lamp, Blackwood and Teakwood, Sundry Blackwood Furniture, including Large Overmantel, Engravings, Pictures, etc., etc.

Tennis Poles and Netting Carpets (New and second hand), etc., etc.

A few lots of Turkish Bath Sheets, Towels, Single and Double Bed Sheets, Bed Quilt, etc., etc.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

TERMS—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 25, 1917. 1585

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (for account of the concerned),

at his Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

ONZ 16 BOBBY HAMMERLESS GUN BY "BLAND".

In Good Condition.

TERMS—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1579

### AUCTIONS.

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (for account of the concerned),

#### FRIDAY,

the 27th July, 1917, at 10.30 a.m., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of the House Street.

Thirty-three Cases CHOCOLATE.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 23, 1917. 1583

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (for account of the concerned),

SATURDAY AND MONDAY, the 28th and 29th July, 1917, commencing at 10.30 a.m. each day, at Alexandra Buildings (First Floor).

THE WHOLE OF HER VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE, comprising:—

Ladies Dress Materials, in latest shades (all new stock), French make 44 inches wide, Trimmed and Untrimmed Hats, a large assortment of French Flowers and Trimmings, etc., Cloth and Serge, Costumes in all colours, Golfing Shirts in Scotch Tweeds and Heather mixture, a large variety of Black Serge Coats (with new fall basques), a fine assortment of French Ribbons in short lengths to suit purchasers, Black and Coloured Ribbon Vests, Austrian Feathers and Pompons, Wines, Agrettes, Quills and Ornaments, Veils, Ties and Chiffons in all colours.

On view day of Sale.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 19, 1917. 1574

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidators of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (for account of the concerned),

MONDAY, the 30th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 50B, Nathan Road, Kowloon (Top Flat).

THE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, etc., etc.

As follows:—

Teakwood Hall Furniture, Chesterfield Sofa and Arm-chairs, Cabinets, Teak Dining Room Furniture, Ice Chest, Bookcase, etc., Large Wardrobe, Bedstead, Dressing Tables, Washstand, Toilet Sets, etc., Bath Room and Kitchen Utensils.

Also Electric Fittings, Singer Sewing Machine, Sunblinds, Pains in Pots, etc. (Full Particulars from Catalogue.)

On view day of Sale.

TERMS—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, July 21, 1917. 1578

#### PUBLIC AUCTION.

BY direction of the Government of Hongkong Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on MONDAY, the 13th day of August, 1917 at 3 p.m., at his Sales Room, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Victoria, Hongkong.

The Following VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situate at Victoria Hongkong viz:—

ALL THOSE pieces or parcels of ground situate at Victoria aforesaid and known and registered in the Land Office as SECTION A OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 and SECTION "B" OF MARINE LOT NO. 101 Together with the messuages erections and buildings thereon known as No. 7 Queen's Road Central, Victoria aforesaid. Term 99 years created by a Crown Lease dated the 8th day of April 1863.

Area in respect of Section "A" of Marine Lot No. 101—8445 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$84.45.

Area in respect of Section "B" of Marine Lot No. 101—575 sq. ft. Proportion of Annual Crown Rent \$57.50.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to:—

JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER, Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street, Hongkong.

Solicitors for the Liquidator of THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

or to Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, May 9, 1917. 1577

SAVARESSES

OSANTAL

CAPSULES

Most Certain Cure.

Physicians recommend them.

Old Chinese.

### THE BATTLE OF PEKING.

#### OFFICIAL REPORT OF AN ARMY COMMANDER.

The following is a translation by the Peking Gazette of the official report submitted by Tuan Chih-kwei, Commander of the Eastern Army:—

For the purpose of Commander-in-Chief Tuan Chih-kwei, the plan to make a concentrated attack on Peking was decided upon last night (July 11th); and in the same evening I had the honour to send you copies of the three army orders issued to my troops, a general order and the general scheme of attack. I hope the same have received your attention.

Before daybreak this morning all the troops advanced on the city, by virtue of your excellency's prestige and the bravery of the officers and men, we have recaptured Peking before noon. I hereby beg to report the conditions of fighting taking place here today.

The enemy gathered his forces at the Temple of Heaven in the Outer City and Nan-hoyen, Taiching-men, Eastern and Western Shan Chin Men in the Inner City. When the National (Republican) troops gradually advanced towards the city, the enemy determined not to yield further. At different important points, they erected temporary fortifications with sandbag barricades and other kinds of defence works. It is natural that while the place may be very easy for the defenders to hold out, it was difficult for the attacking party to capture it.

The Temple of Heaven may be cited as an example. It is surrounded with a thick wall, behind which there are groves of trees. Furthermore the place is sacred to the Emperors of the former dynasties who worshipped Heaven there. "Who could bear to destroy it with sword and fire?" As to Nan-hoyen, it is near the Forbidden City in the West and is contiguous to the Legation Quarters on the South. If the troops storm the place with artillery it may cause unnecessary damage to other places. If the troops were to attack at close quarters, it would be under great disadvantage. Thus entrenched, Chang Hsun seemed like a mouse in its hole. It would exhaust human sagacity to dislodge him.

When Chang Hsun set fire to his house, he still placed a number of big guns at the place to defend against the attack. Under these circumstances, we were unable to fire back with artillery because of the fear of damage to other places. Again we were at a disadvantage, when we tried to protect the business section of the city. The streets between Tien Chiao and Chien Men is the busiest part of the city, where there are numerous shops and business houses and where the treasure of the people is stored. This place is situated just between the Temple of Heaven and Nan-hoyen. If fighting took place in that section of the city, we were almost sure that we would not be able to give adequate protection to the place.

Comparing the number of rebels with ours, it was a foregone conclusion that the victory would be ours. But owing to the contiguity of the Legation Quarters in the East, the commercial section of the city in the front and Imperial Palace at the back of the scene of fighting, it made it difficult for the attacking parties to save them from damage, while the enemy derived a good deal of advantage from them. So when the troops were to march upon the city, these questions troubled their minds. They felt it would be impossible for them to attack the enemy without doing damage to these places. But through the bravery of troops under my command and the care taken by the troops at the western front and those in the centre, we have captured the city within a comparatively short time without doing any damage to the places which we wanted to avoid. This is indeed beyond my expectation.

AT THE TEMPLE OF HEAVEN.

There were more rebel troops gathered at the Temple of Heaven than anywhere else in the city and some fought more fiercely than others. Commander Feng Yu-hsien and Wang Ju-chia were ordered to reduce the Temple of Heaven at the earliest possible hour; for it was feared that so long as the rebels held out at the

Temple of Heaven, they could do considerable damage to the business section of the city outside Chien Men. Accordingly this morning, Feng Yu-hsien at the head of one regiment of troops with machine guns advanced to the Temple of Heaven just at dawn. They halted at the Eastern gate of the Temple and commenced an assault on the enemy. By that time the second detachment of troops had already occupied the city gate of Yung Ting Men and fired upon the rebels at the south-western corner of the Temple with infantry fire, while guns were brought into operation at the gate tower of the city. After 4 a.m. both detachments of troops made a combined attack on the enemy and artillery fire formed the principal feature of the fighting.

SENDER OF TING WEI CHUN.

While fighting was thus going on, the troops in the West and in the centre assisted in the attack. At half past five a.m. the enemy exhausted all his power of resistance. Twenty enemy soldiers at once surrendered. Shortly after this two battalion commanders of the rebel troops were despatched to us to negotiate for terms of surrender. At half past eight a.m. Li Chao-lin, Commander-in-Chief of the rebel troops formally despatched a delegate to discuss terms of surrender. He intimated that they would soon deliver their arms and surrender, if the Government allowed some consideration of pay to the soldiers. This shows that the enemy was in quite a helpless position and showed the fear of the worst happening to them.

On receipt of their peace proposal my first thought was that having got the better of the enemy, we could easily annihilate them, if more troops were added. But considering the fact that in so doing it would destroy a place sacred to the memory of the people for thousands of years and a waste of considerable quantity of ammunition, the sum to pay off the enemy would be insignificant in comparison with the damage which would be done to the Temple and the expenditure of ammunition necessary for the slaughter of the rebels. So their peace proposal was promptly accepted by us and they have promised to surrender their arms as soon as they receive the pay.

We are now trying every means to avoid the delay in raising money for the payment of the rebel troops so as to secure their disarmament and disbandment promptly and we hope to have everything settled tomorrow morning. The above are the circumstances under which the attack and the surrender of the rebels at the Temple of Heaven and in the Outer City were carried out on that day.

FIGHTING IN THE INNER CITY.

As to the fighting in the Inner City reference has already been made regarding the difficulties met with in the attack as the result of the contiguity of the home of the rebel and the positions of the rebel troops to either the foreign Legations or the Chang Palace. The young tiger was, however, in its den and a fine pearl was at the bottom of the sea. To secure them it was necessary to possess the spirit of adventure. The officers and men were therefore repeatedly cautioned from the very beginning of the fight that they should concentrate their main forces against the Tien-an-men and the residence of the rebel Chang, and that on no account were they to allow their fire to affect either the foreign Legations or the Chang Palace. They were told that it would be preferable to encounter more difficulties in war than to bring about other complications. Furthermore, it was considered necessary to allot the task of attack on the Tien-an-men and Nan-hoyen to two different forces. In the direction of the Tien-an-men, the task was therefore placed in the hands of Liu Chin-piao, commander of the 6th Regiment of my force; and for Nan-hoyen, the force was placed under the command of Tsi Cheng-hsun, Commander of the 3rd Regiment. Liu Chin-piao had under him an infantry regiment with machine-guns, which formed the 1st line of Centre and their point of attack was the Central Park and the Tien-an-men. At the Central Park and the two triple-arches on the east and west of it, the fighting lasted from early morning till noon, at which time the rebel troops at the Tien-an-men retired to the Jui-men (the gate behind the Tien-an-men). The rebel forces at the two triple-arches and the Central Park, however, held their positions tenaciously and resisted for a long time. The reason was that the Chia-wei-chun (Imperial Guard) at the Hsi-hua-men assisted the rebels in sheltering us from that position. The rebels at Tien-an-men, etc., therefore, were enabled to hold out for the longest time. It was not till afternoon that they showed themselves to be exhausted. Tsi Cheng-hsun with his troops entered the city and advanced towards the Nan-hoyen from the direction of the Pei-chih-tse, Huang-cheng-ken and Pei-pien-men. Fight began at 4 p.m. The rebels, who must be aware of the importance of protection to their den as its fall would be serious to them, all concentrated all their force at this point. As the result many were wounded and killed. The Tung-hua-men was captured at about 7 o'clock but the residence of Chang Hsun did not surrender until 12 o'clock (noon). The house, however, had been destroyed by gun fire.

GENERAL CONCLUSION.

As the result of the co-operation of the Western and Central Armies, my force was enabled to win more than others. The rebel troops were either killed in fight or by fire and the streets round about the Tung-hua-men were choked with corpses. Those who were left alive were willing to surrender and were sent back to their homes after giving up their arms. It is hoped that such news about the fighting in the whole city will give you satisfaction.

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GENERAL CONCLUSION.

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### As to Chang Hsun himself, he was no

where to be found when his residence was captured. According to reports, he had escaped in an automobile belonging to a German, at 11 a.m., and with the protection of the Germans he took flight to the Legation quarters and is now living in the Netherlands Legation. Wang Tashieh, Deputy for Foreign Affairs, is now taking up the matter vigorously with the Legation concerned. The fighting was really of the nature of a street battle but in spite of the many difficulties, by virtue of the blessings of the Chief Executive and Your Honour, only a few tens of men were wounded and killed. The wounded have been sent to the army hospital to be properly attended to. I regret to state that Chiu Yung-tung, commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 2nd Regiment of the First Division, was killed in action at Tung-hua-men. His patriotism as shown by his readiness to fight for the country shows that he is worthy of our admiration and appreciation. Request for special recognition will be submitted by a separate petition.

As to the quantity of ammunition used during the fight a report will be submitted after investigations have been made to ascertain the exact amount.

With regard to other matters of re-organisation, consultations will be held with the commanders of other forces and steps will only be taken after securing your approval. Knowing that you are earnestly concerned about this matter I have the honour to report by wire.

TSUAN CHU-KWEI.

BIG CLAIM FOR PICTURES RUINED AT SEA, SETTLED.

An action by Messrs. Dwyer against Lloyd's underwriters for the recovery of upwards of £80,000 in consequence of damage caused to fifteen pictures by the effect of steam, heat, and water during a fire on board the Mississippi in October, 1914, has been settled on terms.

The pictures were placed in the Mississippi for transport from France and England to New York, where they were to be taken to the rooms of their owners, Messrs. Dwyer.

One of the most valuable pictures was the painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds representing "Mrs. O'Leary and her Infant Daughter," and it cost more than £20,000. This was badly damaged.

Another was a fine painting by Chippendale, "Cavaliers Crossing the Stream." This picture, which cost £25,000, was also badly damaged. It came from the collection of Maurice Kann, of Paris. "A Portrait of Miss Sothern," by Sir Thomas Lawrence, P.R.A., and a Hopper, "The Countess of Sheffield," were also in the collection, as well as a Paul Potter from the Vereloes collection, a Holbein from the Kann collection, and two other pictures by Chippendale from the collection of Rodolphe Kann.

Two members of the Taikoo Staff, says the *N. Y. Daily News*, have recently made the great sacrifice while two have been returned from the front wounded. The late A. D. John left Shanghai for the front on October 31, 1915, while Capt. Ian K. Matheson of the 40th Highlanders who has died of wounds received on May 2 had been at the front since May 1915. He was a Wellington boy originally destined for the army, a volunteer shortly after war was declared, leaving Shanghai on October 3, 1914.

The two wounded are Lieut. John Swire of the Essex Yeomanry who got a leg wound in the action at Monchy and is now recovering in England, and 2nd Lieut. W. J. Brown of the Machine Gun Corps also wounded in the same action.

The maximum fine of £25 was imposed recently on a solicitor, Hugh Black, prosecutor fiscal in an Ayrshire town, charged with rendering 1s. 7d. for food worth 2s. 9d., which he ate at a Glasgow restaurant.

THE EVER POPULAR HOUSEHOLD REMEDY

Which has now borne the Stamp of Public Approval for OVER FORTY YEARS.

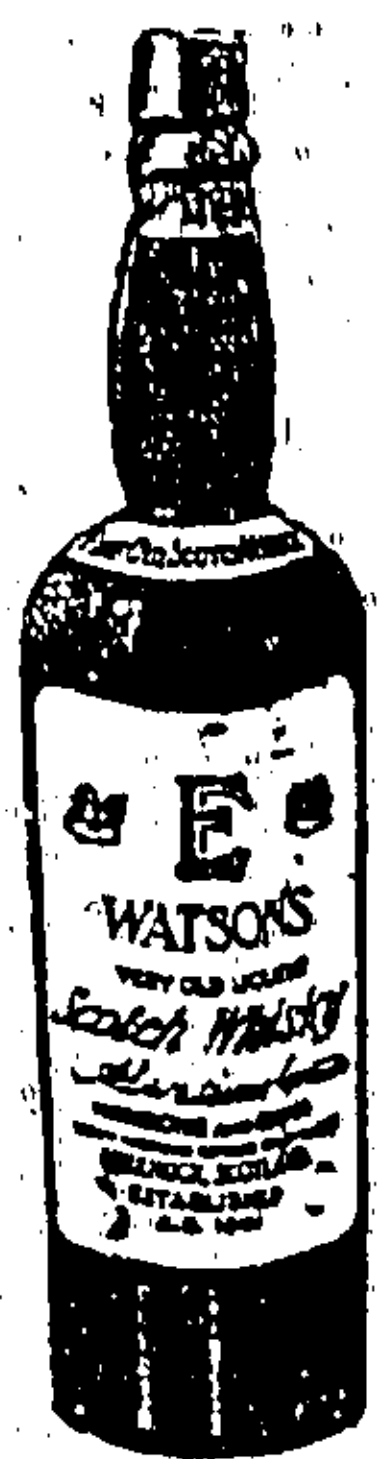
ENO'S FRUIT SALT

PLEASANT TO TAKE, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING.

IT IS VERY BENEFICIAL IN ALL CASES OF

Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Errors in Diet—Eating or





**WATSON'S**  
**E**

THE PREMIER SCOTCH OF  
THE FAR EAST  
FOR 25 YEARS.

POPULARITY MAINTAINED BY ITS EXCELLENT  
QUALITY: NOT BY EXPENSIVE WORLD-WIDE  
ADVERTISING.

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS,  
HONGKONG.

### To-day's Advertisements



**REWARD.**  
STOLEN from the premises of  
MOHIDEEN & Co., Jewellers, No.  
38, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong,  
on the night of 10th July, 1917,  
108 Sample Watches, several Jewellery  
cases containing Diamond and Ruby  
Rings, Gold and Platinum Necklets with  
Assorted Stones, Gold Bracelets set with  
Assorted Stones, Gold Buttons, Gold  
Coining Gold Silver and Nickel Watches,  
Gold "Dragon" Rings, "Pammy" Claws,  
Gold Brooches set with Jade-stones, near  
Gold Rings, and Wallees containing  
Precious Stones.  
A reward of \$500 will be paid by the  
undersigned to any person or persons  
who will give information which will  
lead to the recovery of the stolen  
property, the arrest and conviction of  
the thief or thieves.  
This reward holds good for twelve  
months from this date.  
C. McI. MESSER,  
Captain Superintendent  
of Police.

Central Police Station,  
Hongkong, 26th July, 1917.



**PUBLIC AUCTION.**  
THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE REGISTRAR, SUPREME COURT, to sell by Public Auction,  
on  
**FRIDAY,**  
the 27th July, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.,  
at No. 30, Queen's Road Central  
Ground Floor  
(Silver-smith and Silk Merchant),  
AS A GOING CONCERN,  
THE  
**VALUABLE STOCK IN TRADE**  
therein contained.  
Terms—Cash.  
**HUGHES & HOUGH,**  
Auctioneers in the Government,  
Hongkong, July 26, 1917.

### THE CALENDAR.

#### MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.

Settlement Day: Hongkong Stock  
Exchange.  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
"Looking Utensils" etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Houghs.  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of cases of  
Chocolate at Messrs. Hughes and  
Houghs.

#### General Memoranda.

**SATURDAY, July 28—**  
Russian Internal Liberty Loan closes.  
Entrée closes for H.K. C.C. Summer  
Tennis Tournament.  
8 p.m.—Night Fête at Y.E.C.

**SATURDAY 28 & MONDAY, July 30—**  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Dress Materials,  
Hats, Costumes, etc. etc. at Madame  
Gains, Alexandra Buildings.

**MONDAY, July 30—**  
Anniversary of the Accession of King  
Victor Emmanuel III of Italy (1900).  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Household  
Furniture, Electric Fittings, etc. at  
50, Nathan Road, Kowloon.

**TUESDAY, July 31—**  
10.30 a.m.—Auction of Showcases,  
Office Fittings, etc. at Madame  
Gains, Alexandra Buildings.

**WEDNESDAY, August 1—**  
1.11 p.m.—Auction of "Lybels," 104  
The Peak, at Mr. Geo. P. Lammer's  
Sales Rooms.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture,  
Pictures, Pianos etc. etc. at Messrs.  
Hughes and Houghs.

**FRIDAY, August 3—**  
1.11 p.m.—Full Moon.

**SATURDAY, August 4—**  
Anniversary of Declaration of War  
between Great Britain and Germany  
(1914).

**SUNDAY, August 5—**  
General Holiday.

**MONDAY, August 12—**  
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank  
Midland Bank

**WEDNESDAY, August 15—**  
H.K. Free Press 104, Division 105

### BIRTHS.

DAVISON.—On 26th July, 1917, at 55,  
The Park, to Mr. and Mrs. A. C.  
DAVISON, a daughter.

BEST.—At No. 40, Nathan Road,  
Kowloon, on the 26th July, to Mr.  
and Mrs. H. C. Best, a girl.

### DEATHS.

HUTCHINSON.—At the Isolation Hos-  
pital, Shanghai, on July 26th  
HENRY LESLIE HUTCHINSON,  
aged 37 years.

LAING.—At Johannesburg, South  
Africa, on May 27th, WILLIAM F.  
LAING, late Chief Officer S.S.  
"Haguenau."

McKENNAN.—At the McTear School,  
No. 1, Edinburgh Road, Shanghai,  
on July 19th, HELEN LER  
McKENNAN, principal of the Mc-  
Tear School.

### The China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1917.

### THE PAY OF THE SERVICE MEN.

It is an amazing thing that the Home  
Authorities, to whom we understand  
many representations have already  
been made on the subject, should, so  
far, have been unable to recognise  
the great hardship—scandalous in-  
justice is not too strong a term—  
suffered by officers and men of the  
Military and Naval Services stationed  
here through being paid in sterling  
at the present abnormally high rate  
of exchange. The grievances of one  
particular class of men in the Naval  
Dockyard were recently brought to  
the notice of the House of  
Commons by means of a  
question put to the Parliamentary  
Secretary of the Admiralty; but  
these particular men, whom Dr.  
MACNAMARA referred to as "certain  
workmen who have been sent out  
to Hongkong as volunteers for the  
Royal Dockyards at Home under  
agreement for a term of service as  
chargemen of trades," would appear  
to stand in a class apart from the  
general body of Service men; for  
Dr. MACNAMARA said, "these men are  
paid wages and allowances in dollars,"  
and "it is only in the sense that  
they have to pay the increased income  
tax that they are now in receipt of  
less wages than before the war."  
This is not the grievance of the  
general body of men in the Services.  
Their hardship is that the soldier  
and the sailor who are paid in  
sterling at the current rate of  
exchange are drawing very much less  
pay now than they were before the  
war, owing entirely to the abnormal  
rise of the dollar. Simply stated the  
average three years ago was worth  
about \$10.50; to-day it worth but  
\$7.65. It requires no great mental  
effort to understand the hardship  
suffered in these circumstances by  
officers and men alike in both  
services. The dollar to-day has not  
a greater purchasing power locally  
than it had three years ago. It has  
to be borne in mind that Hongkong  
depends on the outside world for  
all that it consumes. Dr. MACNA-  
MARIA was quite justified in stating  
in the House of Commons that  
residents in Hongkong are not  
affected by increases in food prices  
to the same extent as persons resident  
in the United Kingdom, but it

must not be overlooked that  
this is to a large extent due to the  
rise in exchange which has com-  
pensated in a great many instances  
for the increased laid-down cost in  
sterling of goods imported. And  
this rise in exchange has  
sadly reduced the income of the  
Service men stationed here. Officers  
who could save on their pay three  
years ago, in many instances now  
find it difficult to make ends meet;  
their expenses in the Colony may be  
the same in the number of dollars  
per month, but the number of dollars  
they receive has declined by some-  
thing like thirty per cent., and in  
addition they suffer a further deduc-  
tion for the increased income tax  
payable on their pay as it is expressed  
in sterling. With regard to the men  
whose daily pay may be said to be  
reckoned in pence, their pay has been  
reduced to almost vanishing point.  
Possibly the Home Authorities take  
the view that as the Government  
provides them with board, lodging  
and clothing, they can have no sub-  
stantial grievance, since any rise in the  
cost of living cannot greatly affect  
them; but that really does not touch  
the grievance at all. Many of the men  
have dependents at home, and it  
by the rise in exchange their dollar  
pay suffers reduction to a point  
which hardly suffices to meet their  
own small daily needs in the Colony,  
there is no surplus left for the  
men's dependents. Only a strong  
sense of the injustice officers and  
men suffer under the present con-  
ditions could have induced the  
Committee of the Chamber of  
Commerce and the China Association  
to make a representation to the  
Premier on the subject by telegram,  
and in doing so they unquestionably  
have the support of the whole civil  
community. There are two solutions  
of the question. One is for the  
Military and Naval authorities to  
adopt the practice followed very  
successfully by the Colonial Govern-  
ment of paying officers on sterling  
salaries eighty per cent. on a fixed  
dollar and the balance in dollars  
at the current rate of the day. The  
second solution is to fix the pay  
of officers and men alike on this  
station in dollars. Hongkong pays  
an annual military contribution of  
twenty per cent. of its dollar  
revenue. It is a constantly growing  
sum in dollars, and its exchange  
at the present high rate makes the  
sum in pounds sterling enormously  
greater than it has ever been. We  
see no good reason why the pay  
of the Forces should not be met in  
dollars out of the military contribu-  
tion which the Colony pays in dollars.  
The point to be remembered is that  
ten dollars at 2s. 7½d. has no greater  
purchasing power to-day in the  
Colony than had ten dollars at  
1s. 9d. three years ago, and where  
ten dollars was deemed adequate pay  
three years ago seven dollars cannot  
be considered adequate to-day.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

To-morrow is Settlement Day.

The rainfall last night down to 10  
a.m. this morning amounted to 0.82  
inches.

The Manila Observatory this after-  
noon reports that the cyclone or typhoon  
over N.E. China Sea is filling up.

The "Shiratsuyu Maru," a steamer of  
11,000 tons gross, built to the order of  
the Tatemura Kisen Kaisha, has been  
launched at the Asano Dockyard, at  
Tsurumi, near Tokyo.

A patent has been granted in  
Japan for a wireless telephone system  
by which the persons at each end can  
talk simultaneously as is the case with  
the ordinary telephone.

The old German Garden Club in  
Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, which has been  
taken over by the French authorities  
and opened as a public park, is to be  
known as the Verdun Gardens.

The Shanghai Mercury understands  
that there are more than a dozen cases  
of scarlet fever among foreigners in  
Shanghai at the present time. One of  
the cases—that of Mr. L. Hutchinson—  
has proved fatal.

We are informed by the Right  
Reverend Bishop Pozzoni that special  
intercession services will be held at all  
the Catholic Churches in the Colony on  
the occasion of the third anniversary of  
the war. The services in the Cathedral  
will be held on Friday, the 3rd August,  
and on Sunday the 5th.

### THE SITUATION IN PEKING.

The following items are extracted  
from telegrams to the "Chinese  
Mail":—

Various reports are current in  
Peking regarding General Feng Kuo  
Chang and the Presidency. He is  
apparently "undecided." Li Yuan-  
Hung has given out that he will  
on no account return to the post  
but will delay leaving the country  
until things settle down.

A Shanghai telegram says a con-  
fident of General Feng Kuo Chang  
says the General has definitely  
decided to go up to Peking in a few  
days. There is no foundation for  
the report that he will take with  
him 20,000 soldiers. He also stated  
that Feng Kuo Chang is not going  
to accept the Presidency, but for five  
other important reasons, namely (1)

to urge Li Yuan-Hung to resume  
office; (2) to discuss the unification  
of North and South; (3) the treat-  
ment of the Maphu House; (4) the  
treatment to be meted out to Chang  
Hsun; (5) the convocation of Parlia-  
ment.

Li Yuan-Hung has sent telegraphic  
replies to various Tientsin saying  
that he is determined to resign and  
asking them not to urge him any  
more to remain. He proposes to  
leave for Japan as soon as Feng Kuo  
Chang arrives in Peking.

### ORDER RESTORED AT CHENG TU.

The main body of the Kweichow  
troops left Chengtu on the 17th inst.  
Order is gradually being restored  
there. The gentry and merchants  
welcomed Lou Chien Hao to the  
city to maintain order. Lou Chien  
Hao is willing to assume the  
governorship in an acting capacity  
and has telegraphed to the Central  
Government to appoint a military  
and a civil governor.

### DISSENSION IN THE NAVY.

A Mandate has been issued dis-  
missing Admiral Chin Pi Kwong  
from the office of Commander-in-  
Chief of the Navy and appointing  
Lau Kun Hung as his successor.

Admiral Suh Chen Ping has tele-  
graphed his resignation to Peking.  
The Captains of the Haiyung and  
the Haichow have telegraphed to  
Peking that they are willing to obey  
the orders of the Central Govern-  
ment. The Cabinet has replied by  
telegram praising their loyalty.

### ALLEGED BIG BANK ROBBERY.

Another telegram mentions that  
an official has robbed the Bank of  
Communications of cash and salt  
industry Bank notes amounting to  
\$2,200,000. Liang Kai Chui will not  
accept responsibility for the loss.

### CHANG HSUN'S GERMAN SUPPORT.

The Peking Daily News says:—Accord-  
ing to the investigation by Japanese,  
Chang Hsun and his party have had  
close connection with the Germans.  
They give six evidences, which are as  
follows:—

(1) Von Hintze, the former German  
Minister on his way back home, passed  
through Hsuechow and stayed there for  
two days.

(2) Chang Chid-fang and Lei Chen-  
Chun frequently conferred with the  
German Minister.

(3) After the monarchical restoration,  
Liang Tsun-yen, former Secretary of  
State for Foreign Affairs of the Manchu  
Court, told the French Minister that  
after the completion of the restoration,  
the declaration, announcing China's  
diplomatic rupture with Germany would  
be cancelled and that China would then  
be in the position of a neutral country.

(4) After the restoration forty German  
prisoners were granted liberty to return  
to their barracks.

(5) Chang Hsun borrowed two machine  
guns from the German barracks.

(6) All the German newspapers ex-  
pressed favourable comments on the  
restoration.

An interesting wedding took place at  
Shanghai last week at the residence of  
Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Pearson, No. 83  
Avenue Road, the contracting parties  
being Captain H. E. Morton, managing  
director of the Shanghai Hotel Co.,  
Ltd., and Miss Free. The ceremony  
was conducted by Rev. Dr. Eyles, in  
the presence of the Hon. Messrs. Mac-  
donald, U. S. Consul-General, the bride-  
maid was Miss Vera Pearson, and Mr.  
Dun Wilson acted as best man. The  
bride was attired in a white satin dress  
with silver lace and roses, lace veil and  
orange blossom, and she carried a  
bouquet of white roses. A reception  
cocktail was given at the Palace Hotel at  
5 o'clock, followed by a dance. The newly  
married couple are to spend their honey-  
moon in Japan.

### PIRACY NEAR DEEP BAY.

Whilst the steam launch *Hong On*  
lay at anchor in Deep Bay near Wan Ha  
Village, at about 11.30 p.m. on the  
23rd instant, a small, two-masted boat  
containing several armed men came  
alongside. They boarded the launch  
and easily overpowered the crew, who  
were sleeping at the time. The pirates  
then ordered the coxswain of the  
launch to get up steam and start the  
launch in the direction of Fuk Wing in  
Chinese Territory. The coxswain was  
forced to obey the order.

At about 5.30 a.m. on the 24th  
instant, whilst the launch was off Fuk  
Wing, the steam launch *Kwong*  
*Hung* was sighted towing two  
cargo boats. The pirates immediately  
opened fire on the *Kwong Hung* and the  
cargo boats and required the launch and  
its tow to stand by. Some of the  
pirates boarded the cargo boats and the  
coxswain of each launch was ordered to  
take a cargo boat in tow. The cox-  
swains were compelled to obey the  
pirates' orders and the cargo boats  
were taken to a place between Sha  
Cheung and Man Chan. As the steam  
launch *Hong On* had run short of coal  
the pirates supplied her with firewood.  
They then left the *Hong On* and in-  
formed the coxswain that he was free to  
proceed to Hongkong.

Upon the arrival of the *Hong On* in  
Hongkong the coxswain of the launch  
immediately reported the piracy to the  
Police. He stated, however, that the  
pirates stole nothing from the *Hong On*;  
they did no damage to the launch,  
nor did they injure anyone aboard.

The steam launch *Hong On* trades  
between this Colony and Han Hoi.

### THE LATE MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

#### MILITARY FUNERAL, TO-MORROW.

An H.K.V.R. Order of to-day's date  
reads as follows:—

Friday, 27th July.—"D" Coy. will  
fall in at Observation Place at 5 p.m. to  
attend the funeral of the late Mr. W. G.  
Humphreys.

Lieut. B. Beach will command.  
Regt. Sergt.-Major C. Bond and Coy.  
Sergt.-Majors will attend.

Members of other Companies attend-  
ing will fall in at the monument and  
join the cortege at 5.15 p.m. Dress:  
Drill order, topes, sidearms.

Firing party will be furnished by "A"  
Coy.

### HONGKONG BOY SCOUT DECORATED.

Pte. A. F. Demeo writing to  
Scoutmaster Bragg, makes modest  
mention of the fact that he has  
managed to gain the "Croix de  
Guerre" for bravery. He says:  
"It is a rather nice bronze cross,  
attached to a green and red ribbon."

To his brother Scouts in Hong-  
kong, the majority of whom are  
serving in His Majesty's auxiliary  
forces, the news will be most wel-  
come and cheering.

The Boy Scouts have distinguish-  
ed themselves in this war by the  
exceptional efficiency, and disregard  
for danger, and the Hongkong Boy  
Scouts will have every reason to be  
proud that they are no exception.

Scout Demeo expects to be trans-  
ferred to the Field Artillery Section  
shortly, his address, however, will  
remain unchanged, viz: 10, rue  
d'Alsace, 10 rue Compagnie, Sector  
Postal 83, France.

All his friends and brother Scouts  
are invited to write to him often, for  
he complains of being lonely, and  
welcomes letters and magazines of  
any description.

### WAR CHARITIES.

"Our Little Bit" Society have  
to-day sent two cases containing the  
following articles to Messrs. Shewan,  
Tomes & Co. to be forwarded:—

To Hon. Sec., Queen Mary's  
Needlework Guild, 2 Cavendish  
Square, London, W.—480 rolled  
bandages, 40 suits pyjamas, 38  
many-tail bandages, 12 khaki hand-  
kerchiefs, 2 face cloths, 4 cakes  
soap, 8 tin cigarettes, 14 pairs  
sweater boots, 12 white woollen  
caps, 114 khaki woollen caps, 5 pairs  
woollen knee caps, 2 pairs woollen  
mittens, 10 woollen mufflers, 5  
knitted floor cloths, 14 pairs white  
woollen bed socks, 2 bags swabs, 1  
lot magazines and playing cards.

To Mater, 26th Stationary Hos-  
pital, Jerusalem, Sinai Peninsula—  
70 suits pyjamas, 50 pairs cloth  
slippers, 10 milk coppers, 8 fly traps,  
The following have been forwarded  
by "Our Little Bit" Society, Mrs. D. Mc-  
Lellan, 10, rue Alsace, 10 rue Compagnie,  
Sector Postal 83, France.

The total of the gifts and sub-  
scriptions to the different French war  
funds for the 14th July in Shanghai  
amounted to nearly 80,000 francs, and  
of which 20,000 have been subscribed by  
the Chinese. The Chinese war funds  
are now in a very good position, and  
the Chinese war funds are now in a  
very good position, and the Chinese war  
funds are now in a very good position.

### SUMMARY COURT.

#### A CLAIM FOR WAGES.

In the Summary Court this morning,  
before Mr. Justice Gompertz, Alla  
Ditta, a watchman, claimed from Nawab  
Khan, head watchman of the Hong-  
kong Electric Company Ltd., the sum  
of \$23.30, being \$11.30 for wages and  
\$12 damages for wrongful dismissal.  
Mr. E. J. Grit appeared for the  
plaintiff and Mr. A. M. Preston for the  
defendant.

Mr. Grit said that it appeared that  
the defendant in this case was the head  
watchman employed by the Hongkong  
Electric Company Ltd. and it was his  
business to supply watchmen, that  
being part of defendant's contract, he  
employed the watchman and paid them  
so that they were his employees and not  
the employees of the Hongkong Electric  
Company Ltd. The plaintiff's case was  
that he was employed by the defendant  
in about the month of March and that  
he continued to carry out his duties  
until June 21, when he was dismissed  
by the defendant without any  
reason being given at all. Plaintiff  
claims that he was not paid his wages  
from June 1 to June 21 so that he  
would be entitled to wages for that  
period and one month's wages in lieu  
of notice.

The plaintiff, from the witness box,  
stated that the defendant asked him  
for a loan of \$100 with which to pay a  
money-lender. He lent the money and  
after some time when he asked for the  
return of the loan, the defendant  
dismissed him.

In reply to Mr. Preston, plaintiff  
denied that he asked to be allowed to  
leave his employment in order to go to  
India. He had no conversation  
with anybody about going to  
India. He denied the suggestion that  
he was paid his wages at a subsequent  
interview with the defendant.

Mr. Justice Gompertz said that it  
appeared that the plaintiff and the  
defendant had had some conversation  
with the Manager of the Hongkong  
Electric Company and it would be as  
well if he were called to say what  
happened at that interview.

His Lordship therefore adjourned the  
case till the afternoon.  
When the Court resumed, Mr. Colson  
the manager of the works of the Hong-  
kong Electric Company, stated from the  
witness box that he remembered the  
head watchman bringing one of the  
other watchmen to him. He could not  
remember whether plaintiff was the man.  
It might have been the plaintiff. The  
head watchman said that the plaintiff's  
work had been unsatisfactory and asked  
permission to dismiss him, which was  
given. Witness knew that one of the  
watchman had been giving unsatis-  
factory work for some time.

There was no discussion between them.  
Being a busy man, witness told them  
to get out.

His Lordship said that he did not think  
that he carried us much further.

Mr. Grit said: "Oh, certainly, it does,  
my Lord, so far as my case is concern-  
ed, it carries us very much further,  
because the defence is that the plaintiff  
left voluntarily—that he asked for  
permission to leave, in order to go to  
India."

After the defendant had given further  
evidence to the effect that plaintiff  
asked to be allowed to leave,  
Mr. Colson again went into the  
witness box, and in reply to  
His Lordship said that the defendant  
did not mention anything about the  
plaintiff asking to leave. He (defendant)  
complained of the plaintiff's work and  
wanted the latter dismissed.

His Lordship said that that ended  
the defendant's case and Mr. Preston  
agreed.

Judgment was accordingly given for  
plaintiff.

#### OWNERSHIP OF A JUNK.

Leung Kwo claimed from Lam Ying  
the return of cargo boat No. 1235V, of  
the value thereof viz, \$300.

Mr. Haywood appeared for the  
plaintiff and Mr. E. J. Grit for the  
defendant.

Mr. Haywood said that the plaintiff  
was a junk owner, and in December he  
decided to buy another junk. He went  
to a man representing the Shun-Tai Kee  
of Chung Sha Wan and bought a boat  
for \$100. He took with him the  
defendant who was at that time  
his foki, and in the latter's  
presence he paid the Shun-Tai Kee  
\$100. He instructed the defendant to  
take delivery of the boat. The  
accountant was instructed to give a  
receipt to the foki which was done,  
and the receipt being made out in the  
foki's name, the foki took out a  
license for the boat and claimed it as  
his own property.

The plaintiff gave evidence of  
his purchasing the boat and after  
hearing further evidence His Lordship  
gave judgment for the defendant.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice  
Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals be-  
gan to acknowledge with thanks the following  
donation to the funds of the Hospitals:—  
A. H. \$10.

The total of the gifts and sub-  
scriptions to the different French war  
funds for the 14th July in Shanghai  
amounted to nearly 80,000 francs, and  
of which 20,000 have been subscribed by  
the Chinese. The Chinese war funds  
are now in a very good position, and  
the Chinese war funds are now in a  
very good position, and the Chinese war  
funds are now in a very good position.

### BANKRUPTCY COURT.

[Before Sir William Rees Davies,  
K.C., Chief Justice.]

The following cases in bankruptcy  
were disposed of:—

*Re Ho Tak Chan.*  
The Official Receiver, Mr. H. A.  
Nisbet, applied for an order of adju-  
dication stating that at the first meeting of  
creditors it was unanimously resolved  
that the debtor be adjudged a bankrupt  
and that the Official Receiver should be  
appointed as Trustee.

The Official Receiver asked for an  
order on these conditions.  
The order was granted.

*Re Min Choy.*  
The adjourned public examination  
of Min Choy was fixed for Saturday  
next.

The case has been before the Court  
since 1915.

*Re Kwong Yung.*  
Mr. Leo D'Almada made an applica-  
tion for rescission. He stated that he  
had ascertained, after several interviews  
with the Official Receiver, that there  
were no assets and therefore it would  
be useless to proceed further.

The application was granted.

*Re Fung Ming Shik.*  
The Official Receiver stated that the  
creditors had agreed to adjudge the  
debtor a bankrupt, and to appoint the  
principal creditor Trustee, subject to a  
bond being given for \$3,000. He  
asked for an order in accordance  
with this arrangement.

Mr. D'Almada agreed, for the judg-  
ment creditor and the application  
was granted.

*Re Yung Fat Chi.*  
The Official Receiver applied that the  
debtor be adjudged a bankrupt and  
that the Official Receiver be  
appointed Trustee.

The application was granted.

### THE MAGISTRACY.

#### CONFLICTING STORIES.

A Chinese brewer on the s.s. *Wah*  
*Ou* was brought before Mr. J. R. Wood  
this morning on the charge of being in  
unlawful possession of nine tals, of  
prepared opium.

An Indian watchman aboard the  
steamer deposed that when he attempt-  
ed to search the defendant's bunk  
aboard the ship the defendant lay  
down in the bunk and refused to  
get out. Finally, however, the witness  
succeeded in ejecting the defendant  
from the bunk. Witness then  
searched the bunk and found the



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE SALONIKA FORCE.

## MR. DILLON'S ALLEGATIONS.

## GREAT BRITAIN STANDS BY SERBIA.

LONDON, July 25. Mr. Dillon's allegations in the House of Commons included the assertion that the Salonika Army was demoralised because it had been languishing in postulant surroundings since the Allies had abandoned the Balkans campaign for the past two years.

He also said that a document issued by the Defence Committee showed that the Serbians were being tempted by Austria to make peace. Mr. Dillon demanded to know whether we were going to desert the Serbians. He believed that the war would be ultimately settled in the Balkans. It would be lost if the small nations on our side were destroyed by our enemies.

Lord Robert Cecil resented the suggestion that we were about to abandon Serbia. Such a charge was absolutely untrue. There was no intention whatever of receding from the pledges of full restoration and reparation for Serbia. Our first principle was to stand by our Allies and that was particularly applicable to the case of Serbia.

## THE GREEK SITUATION.

PARIS, July 25.

The Greek Legation states that the relations between the Greek Government and the Crown are absolutely normal, and are improving daily.

## BALKAN CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 25.

The Allied Balkan Conference has opened. Mr. Ribot referred to the modified conditions created through Greece, ranging herself alongside the Allies, and necessitating the reconsecration of the military situation in the Balkans.

## AMERICA HAD NO WISH TO BE REPRESENTED.

PARIS, July 25.

The United States has been invited to participate in the Balkan Conference, but the invitation was accompanied with the explanation that as it was a small conference for specific purposes and the United States had no soldiers in the Balkans, America might not desire to be represented, but any way, representatives would be welcome.

## A NAVAL CONFERENCE.

PARIS, July 25.

Admiral Sims has arrived to confer with Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, M. Lacaze, the French Minister of Navy, and the Italian Minister of Navy, on naval matters.

## SHIPBUILDING IN AMERICA.

## A DISPUTE SETTLED BY RESIGNATIONS.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

At the President's request, General Goethals, the Manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation, and Mr. Denman, the Chairman of the Shipping Board, have resigned, as it is the President's opinion that this is the only way to end the dispute which is delaying ship building.

Mr. Edward Hurley, the ex-Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, will succeed Mr. Denman, and Mr. W. Capps, the Chief Constructor of the Navy, will succeed General Goethals.

The dispute was due to General Goethals insisting upon the construction of steel ships and Mr. Denman urging the building of wooden ships as a stop gap.

## THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 25.

Martial law has been abrogated at Valencia.

## REVOLUTION IN ECUADOR.

PANAMA, July 25.

A revolution has broken out in Ecuador, which is attributed to the President's tyrannical pro-German policy.

## PERUVIAN CABINET RESIGNS.

LIMA, July 25.

The Peruvian Cabinet has resigned.

## IRISH CONVENTION MEETS.

LONDON, July 25.

The historic Convention, summoned to draft a scheme for the future government of Ireland, assembled today at Trinity College, Dublin.

Long before the opening, the College Green was packed with spectators. Mr. Redmond and Mr. Devlin arrived early, followed by the Protestant and Catholic Bishops and the representatives of the Public, Boards of Trade, etc.

The crowd was not enthusiastic, the only Delegate cheered being Mr. Devlin.

The proceedings will be private throughout.

## THE TEA MARKET.

LONDON, July 26.

The Times states that there is now the keenest demand for better class tea, especially that for which the price has not been fixed. At present 1 lb. and 1 lb. is being bid for Ceylon and Indian teas, respectively, which means that the retail price will be 8/6d. and 4/- or more, per pound. In distant parts of the country, on the contrary, considerable amounts of the lowest priced teas have been withdrawn because minimum prices were not bid. Dealers are surprised at this because they are convinced that unless far more tonnage is allotted to tea in the immediate future, there will soon be a shortage of even the lowest grades. The intimation that buyers must not expect to bid for more than forty per cent. of their purchases during the statutory period from July 1915 to June 1916, confirms this view.

## SIR ERIC GEDDES.

LONDON, July 25.

Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, has been returned unopposed for Cambridge.

## OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 25.

The death is announced of Dr. Bassermann, the leader of the German National Liberals.

## MEASURES AGAINST THE U-BOAT.

LONDON, July 25.

An expert who is closely in touch with the methods that are being adopted for dealing with the submarine menace, says that Mr. Lloyd George's statement at the secret session of the House of Commons certainly did not err on the side of over-confidence. Better and better results, said this authority, will be obtained in the coming months of summer and autumn, when the co-operation of the United States Navy and the new devices that have been perfected, both in this country and in America, will be brought into effective operation.

The National Research Council of the United States—the supreme authority for conducting organised investigations—is now confident that the days of U-boat warfare are numbered. The latest official pronouncement of the body mentioned on the subject was quoted to me as follows: "An important problem which, as recently as six weeks ago (April 1), was an discouraging condition is now well under way towards solution."

## SUBMARINE CHASERS.

LONDON, July 25.

The special correspondent of The Journal writes:—"I have seen in port vessels which the Americans are constructing to hunt submarines. They are nearly 100 ft. long, and are propelled by petrol at a speed of thirty knots. They can replenish their petrol on the high seas, and have tubes connecting them with the reservoir of the parent vessel. Their armament enables them to take the offensive with extreme rapidity and they have considerable range. They are fitted up with listening instruments of the most up-to-date description, enabling the Americans to detect the approach of a submarine. The new vessels cannot be navigated under water, but can submerge for a considerable time. Several hundred of these vessels will be in active service in a very few months."

The third object for which we were fighting was the destruction of German militarism, because it endangered future peace. He believed that if there had been a democracy in Germany there would have been no war. If a real Democratic Government were established in Germany it would be a strong guarantee that the German policy would be definitely changed, and that future dangers would be proportionately decreased.

## MR. HENDERSON ON RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 25.

The Hon. Arthur Henderson, interviewed by a Renter representative on his return from Russia, dwelt on the existing dangers to the Revolution. He regarded the discontinuance of the Coalition Government as a misfortune. The Provisional Government was magnificently attempting to cope with unparalleled difficulties, but the extremists had succeeded in rendering a stable Government almost impossible.

The most disastrous experiment of the Revolution was the relaxation of discipline in the Army and Navy, accompanied by active and rival participation of Service men in the political manifestations and propaganda.

He strongly denounced the poisonous activities of the Maximilianist Petrogod and at the Front. The future was largely in the hands of the Council of Workmen and Soldiers' Delegates, who represented the community and were likely to dominate a Constituent Assembly. The majority of the all-Russian Workmen and Soldiers' Congress, and Executive had invariably assisted the Government.

He doubted if the whole army or the majority of Moderate Socialists would give of their best for a successful prosecution of the war until an Allied Conference had re-stated the war aims and harmonised the same with the formula of "no annexations" or "no contributions."

## CRAMP COLIC.

LONDON, July 25.

No need of suffering from cramps in the stomach, or intestinal pains, Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy never fails to relieve the most severe cases. Get it today, there will be no time to send for it after the attack comes on. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

## FRENCH REGAIN LOST POSITIONS.

LONDON, July 25.

A French communiqué says:—This morning we vigorously counter-attacked the enemy who, since the hard fighting of the 22nd, had occupied the first line trenches in the Casemates and California Plateau. The attack was carried out with extraordinary dash and gave brilliant results despite a desperate defence. Our soldiers recaptured the whole of the lost ground on California Plateau except a small work, which was completely destroyed, in the north-west salient, and which both sides abandoned.

We threw out the enemy from the Casemates Plateau from all the elements he held, and even advanced our line at several points.

German counter-attacks were again launched on the reconquered trenches but were wholly unsuccessful.

The artillery duel has been active in Champagne on the left of the Meuse.

## THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, July 25.

Silver is featureless.

## GALLANTRY OF RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

LONDON, July 25.

More voluntary retirements.

A Russian official message transmitted by wireless, says:—

South-westward of Dvinsk our detachments occupied German positions astride the Dvinsk-Vilna railway. Subsequently whole units voluntarily returned to the original trenches, and a number of units disobeyed commands.

The 24th Division acted heroically and lost heavily. The gallantry of the officers was noteworthy.

The enemy occupied a height northward of Rogosh in the direction of Vilna. The officers had the utmost difficulty in restraining great numbers of men from withdrawing to the rear.

The enemy crossed the Sereth in the region of Mikulice and occupied Volynmazovceva. The enemy continues the offensive between the Sereth and the Strypa. He occupied three villages.

We are holding the line Gavoronka—Monastir—Jisko, to the north-west of Bucez. We are retiring, exactly, southward of the Dniester, Stanislaw being evacuated.

There was a successful raid at Domukputak, on the Rumanian front. Torpedo-boat destroyers co-operated with the artillery which bombarded Tiroli, in the Black Sea, and destroyed depots and barracks.

## BRITAIN'S AIMS IN THE WAR.

LONDON, July 25.

In the House of Commons, replying to various criticisms, Lord Robert Cecil strongly repudiated Mr. Dillon's allegations that the Salonika force was demoralised. Dealing with the Government's broad aims, he said it was a mere platitude to state that Austria was not our chief enemy. Germany must be our chief enemy.

Regarding broad peace principles, he said that our first was that we stand by our Allies. It would be France's right to say what she desired in regard to Alsace Lorraine, and Great Britain would back her up. This equally applied to the other Allies, and especially to Serbia. "We were absolutely pledged to restoration and reparation."

The second principle for which we were fighting was a stable settlement and a sound and satisfactory peace on a principle which would secure, as far as possible, a settlement free from change or future alteration.

The third object for which we were fighting was the destruction of German militarism, because it endangered future peace. He believed that if there had been a democracy in Germany there would have been no war. If a real Democratic Government were established in Germany it would be a strong guarantee that the German policy would be definitely changed, and that future dangers would be proportionately decreased.

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## IN MESOPOTAMIA.

## WHY GENERAL TOWNSHEND WAS NOT RELEASED.

LONDON, July 25.

The special correspondent of The Englishman, Calcutta, writing from Baghdad, May 12, stated:—

An officer who conducted the negotiations with Kallil Bey, the Turkish Commander-in-Chief, after the fall of Kut, speaks highly of the way in which he and the officers who accompanied him were received in the Turkish lines. They were conducted blindfolded through the Turkish trenches some distance to the rear. Then the bandages were removed from their eyes and they were treated with every consideration and respect.

The British soldiers saluting them as if they were their own officers. The Turks did their best to impress the British Delegates with the fairness of the land. They entertained them to a good dinner with dainties alleged to be obtained from some famous pastry cook shops in Constantinople. It was a kindly if not very convincing demonstration of plenty, and the British officers thoroughly enjoyed it. Kallil Bey impressed them as a strong man who would not hesitate to take strong and extreme measures against anybody if the occasion required. But he was very courteous and reasonable and no difficulty was experienced in making mutual arrangements regarding the exchange of prisoners. One of the objects of the British Delegation was to obtain the release of General Townshend on parole, but this they were not able to accomplish. Kallil remarked that the chance of doing this had been lost. He was willing before the surrender to allow Townshend to go if the British guns were yielded up intact. This was to be one of the terms of surrender. Townshend himself was unwilling to consent to this and the day before the surrender he destroyed his guns.

The British officers were unable to see Townshend who had by then been removed and was on his way to Baghdad. It is a pity to spoil a good story but I fear there is no truth in the romantic tale that when Townshend and Kallil Bey met they found themselves to be old school fellows after the fashion of the "Green Curve." Townshend, who had been in close communication with the force, that was trying to relieve Kut, had himself met Kallil Bey in Mesopotamia some time before the surrender of Kut and he himself gave no indication that he was an old school fellow. However that may be, Townshend was evidently treated with every respect by his captors, and in Baghdad he occupied spacious and handsome apartments in the house that was once the residence of Von der Goltz.

## THE PRESENT POSITION IN MESOPOTAMIA.

No one can spend long in Mesopotamia without realising what the end must be. Fighting on a serious scale appears to be over for the present hot weather. Whether it will be resumed when the cold weather returns remains to be seen. The British occupy a very strong position to meet eventually.

General Maude, the Army Commander, explained the whole situation to the present representatives who met him in Baghdad, and he is very confident of the future—a confidence which the past achievements and the present position of his forces more than justify.

What the British have done up to the present is to drive the Turkish forces back northwards from a front which extends across the whole width of Mesopotamia from the Euphrates to the Persian border. They have taken possession of the principal towns and are masters of the main arteries of supply. Although the Turks have been driven back on their own lines, they have reached a region where the difficulties of the campaign are at their height. There are fertile regions behind them, but they have already been drawn upon by passing armies and even if they are inexhaustible the transport difficulties are serious. Above Samarrah, Tigris navigation facilities are limited. The Turkish army, now something like 25,000 strong on the Tigris front, is not in the best of spirits. It never has been particularly well fed, and it is not surprising that the rapid advance of the British has been in quiet succession of Kut, Baghdad and Samarrah has seriously shaken its morale.

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL AT 23.

It was announced in the "London Gazette" that Captain (temporary Lieutenant-Colonel) B. C. Freyberg, V.C., D.S.O., of the West Surrey Regiment, had been promoted temporary brigadier-general.

Brigadier-General Freyberg, who is only twenty-eight, won the V.C. for his gallant leading of the men of the Royal Naval Division who captured Beersheva last November. He was wounded on four occasions during the battle.

He fought at Antwerp and also in Gallipoli, where he gained the D.S.O. for swimming ashore in the Gulf of Saros and lighting flares, which led the Turks to believe that a landing was contemplated. He was twice wounded in Gallipoli.

Brigadier-General Freyberg was born in New Zealand.

## ANOTHER GAME.

At playing cards I feel compelled to say I've earned no glory. But oh, the lovely hands I've held. In a conservatory.

## DON'T NEGLECT YOUR FAMILY.

When you fail to provide your family with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, this season of the year, you are neglecting them as badly as if you were neglecting them. It is 400 dangerous mistakes to be tried with this. Especially true if there are children in the family. A dose or two of this remedy will place the family in control of the situation. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## DEATH OF MR. L. HUTCHINSON OF SHANGHAI.

We announce, with very deep regret, the death of Mr. Henry Leslie Hutchinson, assistant local manager of the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., which occurred at the Hualien Hospital after only a few days' illness. The deceased played several games of tennis on Sunday, on Monday he was taken sick with that dread disease scarlet fever and was removed to hospital, where he died shortly before 11 o'clock on Thursday morning. To most of his loss he leaves a wife and two children, with whom the deepest sympathy will be felt.

The late Mr. Hutchinson was only 37 years of age. He was born in the north of Ireland and joined the South British Insurance Co., Ltd., about 18 years ago. In 1903 he was sent to Calcutta, and two years later came to Shanghai, where, with the exception of a short spell in Hongkong, he remained till the time of his death.

The Shanghai Mercury says:—He was one of the best men at his work in the Far East—sound in every way—and his demise causes a great loss to the insurance world out here. His ability as an insurance man was recognised several years ago, when he was appointed Secretary of the Shanghai Marine Underwriters' Association—an office which he filled with the greatest of credit to himself and to the satisfaction of all the members.

Another office which he held, and carried out in a most efficient manner, was that of Secretary to the Shanghai Land Commission.

The deceased was also a member, and Hon. Treasurer, of the Shanghai Amateur Dramatic Club. He took many interest in the Club's productions of recent years, and proved himself one of the best actors in Shanghai. His last, and best, appearance was in the recent production of "Brighty," which realised a considerable amount for War Funds.

The deceased was one of the most popular residents of Shanghai, and was a very keen golfer and lawn tennis player. He was a member of the Shanghai Golf Club, the Shanghai Club, Country Club, and other Clubs.

Two or three years ago he acted as Secretary to the Special Electricity Committee, appointed to go into the Electricity question of Shanghai. This Committee had numerous sittings, at the conclusion of which the deceased was heartily thanked for his very valuable work.

## ROLL OF HONOUR.

## CAPTAIN FRANK RICHARDSON.

The news of the death of Captain Frank Richardson, killed in action in France on the 17th June, was received last week at Shanghai with great regret.

Captain Richardson came to the East to join the staff of Messrs Butterfield and Swire in December 1906 and went home to volunteer for active service in August 1915. He was attached to the 24th London Regiment (The Queen's) in November 1915 and proceeded to France with his Regiment in June 1916, being promoted to Captain shortly afterwards, and met his death whilst commanding his Company.

He was a former member of the Maxim Co., S. V. C., and Deluge Co. Shanghai Fire Brigade, a member of the Shanghai Club, Cricket and Golf Clubs, a keen tennis player and good sportsman, a man (says The Mercury) whose character and disposition endeared him to his friends, and his loss will be deeply felt by all who knew him.

The flags of "Taikoo" and the Shanghai Club were half-masted as a mark of respect.

## THE NAVAL COMMAND OF THE CHINA STATION.

Rear-Admiral Frederick C. Tudor-Tudor, C.B., who has been selected for the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the China Station, has been employed as Third Sea Lord, since the second week of the war. He was born on 23rd March, 1863, entered the Royal Navy in January, 1879, and reached his rank in navigation in 1891. He was senior officer of H. M. S. Excellent from January, 1894, to January, 1896, served on the Naval Ordnance Board from January, 1896, to May, 1898, from November, 1898, to May, 1909, was Assistant Director of Naval Ordnance from May, 1909, to August, 1910, to June, 1912, was an aide-de-camp to the King from April 1911, 1911, to January, 1913, when he was promoted Rear-Admiral. He took over the duties of Director of Naval Ordnance on 1st June 1913.

Not a little of the superiority of our naval ordnance over the German guns is due (says a London contemporary) to his hard work and intelligently directed efforts to make our fleet matchless in that respect.

Less Admiral Tudor-Tudor has already had experience of the China Station, having served on it during his junior days.

## B.A.T. MEN IN THE WAR.

Lieutenant Percy Ogden, Royal Flying Corps, a Director of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., died at a Military Hospital at Shoreham on June 7, 1917.

Lieutenant (Temporary Captain) C. C. Stoddwell, of the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., North China Staff, has been awarded the Croix de Chevalier, Legion d'Honneur (June 2, 1917), and Company Sergeant-Major T. S. D. Wade, also of British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd., North China Staff, has been awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field. ("London Gazette," May 25, 1917).

Mr. William F. Liang, whose death is announced, was a well-known and respected member of the Marine staff of the China Navigation Company and was popularly known as "Johnny."

He recently left for Hong Kong on furlough via South Africa, when he became seriously ill at Johannesburg and succumbed through an operation for cancer. His sudden demise will come as a shock to a wide circle of friends in the Cape and the Transvaal. The deceased was a former member of the Cape and Transvaal Branch of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

## BATHING CAPS

## RED RUBBER.

WE HAVE RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF

THE ABOVE IN VARIOUS SIZES.

PRICE \$2.50 EACH.

Queen's Dispensary

Tel. 492.

81, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE ENGLISH FALCONS IN THE COLONY.

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L. WYNDHAM &amp; CO. (INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

## OTHERS LOOK THE SAME

## "MALTHOID"

## IS THE SAME

EVERYDAY! EVERYWHERE!

A Mineral Roofing Laid by our expert Guaranteed Right!

Free particulars from

Agents, BRADLEY &amp; Co. Ltd. HONGKONG.

## INEBRIATES' DOOM.

## DRASTIC METHOD PROPOSED.

Lord, Alderman, chairman of the Liquor Control Board, foreshadowed special treatment for the habitual drunkard in an address delivered in London to the members of the Chief Constables' Association.

The chief defect of the existing methods, he said, is the failure to discriminate between the casual excess of the occasional drinker and the recurrent drunkenness of the confirmed inebriate. There should not be any serious difficulty in arranging for adequate medical observation and report in all cases where there is ground for suspecting abnormal conditions, and sentences could be adjusted to the circumstances of the individual case.

With restricted hours, and as he hoped later a large reduction of public-houses, it would be much easier to detect the public-house where drunkenness occurred. He was prepared to assert very definitely that the problem of drunkenness was susceptible of solution in a much larger measure than was ordinarily supposed.

The non-treating order, if it could be properly carried out, was the best piece of temperance reform ever passed. Difficulty was experienced when it came to carrying out the order. The closing of public-houses for all purposes when they were closed for alcohol was being considered with regard to the north-east coast area by the Control Board. The system had been tried in Scotland with good effect.

The closing of a large number of houses would have an enormous effect in regard to greater sobriety, and he had no doubt that the existing 90,000 houses could be reduced by at least one-third without doing any injury to the Trade, but rather the reverse.

Existing legislation with regard to the liquor trade was far from satisfactory. He, for one, did not despair that before long the whole business would be put upon a sounder footing with corresponding benefits to the nation as a whole.

Many of those who found in the drink a means of escape from their troubles, following Lord Alderman's lead, were well agreed that only a small percentage of permanent cases of drunkenness resulted from treatment in the

homes, and one speaker described the system as a gross failure.

Alderman Gaskin, of Hull, complained that it was difficult to get subsidiary magistrates to give confirmed drunkards more than two years' detention. Nothing but change of environment and separation from temptation could meet with success.

The Chief Constable of Huddersfield expressed the opinion that the solution of the problem was to be found in the state control of licensed houses, and Alderman Shepherd, of Bristol, said if the State had control, it could gradually alter the taste of the people, who would in time prefer weaker beer.

Several speakers dealt with the growth of drinking habits among young people in large industrial centres, and a startling suggestion was made in this connection by the Chief Constable of Blackpool. He said a medical specialist friend of his informed him that malted foods, especially on young people, created an appetite for the consumption of intoxicating liquors in later years. The increasing use of malted foods, especially among children and young persons, must be viewed with the greatest alarm.

A resolution was passed by the meeting that the age at which alcoholic drinks could be procured and consumed on licensed premises be raised to 18.

## HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

## PARADES.

Uniform—White with Helmet.

Friday, July 27th.—No. 4 Section.

Central, 5.45 p.m.



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

## ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON AND BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE

LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

LONDON AND BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES.

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or intermediate ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSENGER RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING Etc. apply to—  
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, E. V. D. PARR, Superintendent.

## O. S. K.

## OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.  
"PANAMA MARU".....Friday, 3rd August at 3 p.m.  
"MANILA MARU".....Thursday, 16th August at 3 p.m.  
"CHICAGO MARU".....Tuesday, 28th August at 3 p.m.FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Auping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.  
"KAIJO MARU".....Tuesday, 31st July at Noon.  
"SOSHU MARU".....Thursday, 2nd Aug. at 10 a.m.  
"AMAKUSA MARU".....Sunday, 5th Aug. at Noon.  
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.  
Omitting Tamsui and Keelung.

These Formosan Lines will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF near the Harbour Office and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires, via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Fortnightly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

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Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

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"GOVINTOER".....10,000.....1st August.

"KINDJANI".....8,000.....10th August.

"YONDEL".....10,000.....1st September.

"ORANJE".....8,000.....12th September.

"KONING DER NEDERLANDEN".....15,000.....28th September.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN, AGENTS.

## HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON &amp; NEW YORK, via PORTS and SUEZ and PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight &amp; further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CAIRO, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

AND APCAR LINE

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Steamer from Hongkong on or about Connecting at Calcutta with On or about

A steamer Shortly

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA-MATL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sailings on or about

For freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
SINGAPORE.....LIANGCHOW.....July 27, Daylight.  
SHANGHAI.....SHANTUNG.....July 27, Daylight.  
AMOI & SHANGHAI.....Hohow.....July 27, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI.....Yinchow.....July 29, Daylight.  
NEWCHWANG.....SINAI.....July 31, at Noon.  
SHANGHAI.....CHINAN.....July 31, at 4 p.m.  
SHANGHAI.....SIAMANG.....Aug. 2, at 3 p.m.  
WETHAIWEI & TIENSIEN.....KUCROW.....Aug. 2, at Noon.  
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO.....TRA.....Aug. 2, at Noon.  
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI"

MANILA LINE—TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Japanese and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL  
HAIPHONG.....TAKSANG.....FRIDAY, July 27, at 7 a.m.  
MANILA.....YUENSANG.....SATURDAY, July 28, at 3 p.m.  
SANDAKAN.....MAUSANG.....TUESDAY, July 31, at Noon.  
MANILA.....LOONGSANG.....SATURDAY, Aug. 4, at 3 p.m.  
CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai. Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hoivoh when inducement offers.

BOBNEO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Dato.

TIENSIEN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Wethaiwei and Chetoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co., Ltd., General Managers.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

## APCAR LINE.

## REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

## EASTWARD.

## WESTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON &amp; CO. LTD.

AGENTS

## LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

## VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD

The latest discovery of modern times is without equal in cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, dissipation, or other influences. Sleeplessness, palpitation, want of confidence, general debility, premature decay of the vital forces, loss of vitality, harassing dreams, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, headache, boring down, emaciation, wasting diseases, consumption, night sweats, stony, high-colored water, etc., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve weakness and exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of all misery, ill-health and despondency, or which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this wonderful and highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerve, arrests all wasting, waiting diseases, restores the falling courage, and imparts new life and vigor to those who had so recently seemed played out, used up and reckless. VETARZO Good Medicine. For full information for fuller particulars, send stamped addressed envelopes for free booklets, or P.O. 250 for "Trial Bottle of either remedy" to THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO. GOSPEL CHURCH, LONDON. Unprincipled Vendors may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it, but insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO REMEDIES" on Government Stamp. SOLD BY BOOT'S, CASH CHEMISTS.

## OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

## WELLINGTON SILVERSMITHS BLACK LEAD SOAP FOR CLEANING PLATE

## POLYBRILLIANT METAL POLISH NEVER BECOMES DRY &amp; HARD LIKE OTHER METAL PASTES

OAKLEY &amp; CO., LTD., 11, MARK LANE, LONDON.

## SHIPPING

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

## HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in State-rooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

## SWATOW, AMOI &amp; FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP CAPTAIN LEAVING.  
HAITAN.....Capt. A. E. Hodgkins.....FRIDAY, 27th July at 12 Noon.  
HAIRONG.....Capt. J. W. Evans.....TUESDAY, 31st July at 12 Noon.

## SWATOW

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier):

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co., General Managers.



## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

## SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong.  
SIBERIA MARU.....13,000.....27th July.  
TENYO MARU.....22,000.....10th August.  
NIPPON MARU.....11,000.....25th August.  
SHINYO MARU.....22,000.....7th September.  
PERSIA MARU.....9,000.....22nd September.  
KOREA MARU.....18,900.....5th October.  
† Omit call at Shanghai.

## SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA,

CALLAO, AERICA AND IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons  
ANYO MARU.....18,500  
KIYO MARU.....17,300  
SEIYO MARU.....14,000

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports or call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

T. DAIGO, AGENT, KINGS BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2374 and 2375.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



## PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION STEAMERS SAILING DATE Displacement

VICTORIA, BC, &amp; SEAT TLE Via KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU &amp; YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA MARU. (WEDNESDAY, 1st August at Noon.  
Capt. Terada, Tons 12,500SADO MARU. (THURSDAY, 2nd August, at Noon.  
Capt. Shinobe, Tons 12,500TANGO MARU. (FRIDAY, 17th August at 11 a.m.  
Capt. Soyeda, Tons 13,500IYO MARU. (THURSDAY, 2nd August at 11 a.m.  
Capt. Takano, Tons 12,500

SHANGHAI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA

Kobe

LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN AND MADEIRA

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURS DAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE

CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG &amp; HANGUON

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA AND COLOMBO

## EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE

via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,

B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 221 &amp; 222.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO via HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND MANILA.

## THE Steamship "SIBERIA MARU."

The above named Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of Cargo from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on MONDAY, 27th July at 5 p.m. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed on all Cargo remaining undelivered on FRIDAY, 27th July, at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown.

All claims and damaged Cargo will be landed into the Company's Godown, where they will be examined on 30th July at 10 a.m.

No Claims will be recognized if filed after the 10th August, 1917.

T. DAIGO, Agent.

Hongkong, July 21, 1917.

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

## Central Location.

ALL Electric Traction Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Pans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fittings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA" J. WITCHELL, Manager.

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

## Every kind of Footwear

## MADE TO ORDER



## CHERRY &amp; CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

## FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

## LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate, residing in Hongkong, has been a teacher to European Officials and Merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka. Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write to "China Mail" Office or direct to No. 122, Wellington Street, first floor. [122]

## AGENTS.

LONDON.—WILLIAM SLATER, 43 Great Russell Street, W.C. F. AIGER, 11 &amp; 12 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C. T. B. BROWN &amp; Co., Ltd., 123 Queen's Road, Victoria St.

CLARKE, SON &amp; FLETCHER, 85 Gracechurch St. E.C. G. STREET &amp; Co., Ltd., 30 Cornhill, GORDON &amp; GORDON, 15 St. Bride St., E.C. ROBERT WATSON, 100 Fleet Street, G. MITCHELL &amp; Co., 200 Pall Mall, E. HOBSON VANDER, E.C. D. J. KEITH &amp; Co., 3 Whitehall St., E.C. MATTHEW &amp; CROWTHER, Ltd., 10, 11, 12, New Bridge St., E.C.

SOUTHLAND.—FRED. L. SMOOT, 8 North St., David Street, Edinburgh.

PARIS AND EUROPE, MATTHEW PEARCE &amp; Co., 15 Rue de la Grange Bateliere, Paris.

NEW YORK.—T. B. BROWN, Ltd., 401 Madison Hall, West 42nd Street, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BIAS &amp; BLACK, San Francisco.

FOOCHOW.—BACCHER &amp; Co.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON &amp; GORDON, Melbourne and Sydney.

CEYLON.—W. M. SMITH &amp; Co., THE ARABIAN CO., Colombo.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &amp;c.—KELLY &amp; WATSON, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON &amp; Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—MORSE, KELLY &amp; WATSON, Ltd.

JAPAN.—MORSE, KELLY &amp; WATSON, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

OATTON.—PAYNE &amp; Co.

THE CHINA MAIL LTD.

5, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.



## SHIPPING

# PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

OPERATING THE NEW FIRST CLASS STEAMERS  
 "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."  
 14,000 Tons each.  
 HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO,  
 via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.  
 The Sunshine Belt.

The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at Noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" .....	WEDNESDAY, August, 15th
S.S. "ECUADOR" .....	WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15th
S.S. "COLOMBIA" .....	WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10th

These Steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS and large comfortable Staterooms (All single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration. Special care is taken to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be improved.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Toru Kanai, Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to COMPANY'S OFFICE in Alexandra Buildings Chater Road.

TELEPHONE 141.

BANKS		BANKS	
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.		NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL- MAATSCHAPPIJ (NETHRLEANDS TRADING SOCIETY)	
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$15,000,000		ESTABLISHED 1824.	
RESERVE FUNDS—		AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	
Sterling		PAID-UP CAPITAL	
\$21,500,000@2/—=\$14,000,000		CAPITAL	
Silver		RESERVE	
.....18,500,000		FUND	
\$33,500,000		HEAD OFFICE—AMSTERDAM	
RESERVE LIABILITY OF } \$15,000,000		The Hague	
PROPRIETORS		ROTTERDAM	
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.		STADT & GENOESSE	
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell, —Chairman.			
Mr.			
P. B. Holyoak, —Deputy Chairman.			
Hon. Mr.			
G. T. M. Edkins Esq.			

C. E. Anton, C. S. Gubbay, Esq.  
C. Butcher, Esq. E. V. D. Parr, Esq.  
H. Compton, Esq. W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.  
HONGKONG—N. J. STABB, Esq.

MANAGER :  
Shanghai—A. G. STEPHEN, Esq.

INDIAN BANKERS—LONDON COUNTY AND  
WESTMINSTER BANK, LIMITED.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.  
On Current Account at the rate of Two  
per cent. per annum on the daily balance  
OF FIXED DEPOSITS :—  
For 3 months 2½ per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 3½ " " "  
" 12 " 4 " " "  
N. J. STABB,  
Chief Manager.

HONGKONG, July 12, 1897.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is  
conducted by the HONGKONG  
AND SHANGHAI BANKING COR-  
PORATION. Rules may be obtained on  
application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on

DUMSEY,  
DUMSEY & CO.,  
KOTA RAJA,  
MALACCA.  
MEDAN,  
PADANG,  
PALEMBANG,  
PEKALONGAN,  
PENANG,  
PONTIANAK,  
SINGAPORE,  
SUTOTANAI,  
SOERABAYA Solo,  
TAYNGONG-BALA,  
TIENTSIN Tientsin (Jail)  
TUAL,  
TUTOR BETONG,  
TRIGATAP,  
WILHELMSTADT.

Correspondents at Bombay, Colombo  
Madras, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bangkok,  
Rangoon, Haiphong, Hankow, Amoy, Yoko-  
hama, Kobe, Melbourne, Sydney, New  
York, San Francisco, &c., &c.

LONDON & SOUTH-EASTERN THE Union of  
London and South-Eastern Bank, Limited.  
The Bank buys and sells and negotiates  
for collection Bills of Exchange, issues  
letters of credit on its Branches and  
Correspondents in the East, on the  
Continent, in Great Britain, America  
and Australia, and transacts banking  
business of every description.

J. F. VAN REEF  
Agents

HONGKONG, Feb. 15, 1897.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE  
BANK, LTD.

the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 PER CENT. per annum. Depositors may transfer at their option balances of any amount to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL...Yen 48,000,000.00

PAID UP CAPITAL...	36,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND ...	21,300,000.00

For the Hongkong and Shanghai  
Banking Corporation.  
N. J. STABBE.

Hongkong May 14, 1918. 517

Chief Manager,	ANTUNG-CHEN	NAGASAKI
	BOMBAY	NEWCHWANG
	CALCUTTA	NEW YORK
	CHANGCHUN	OSAKA

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF  
INDIA, LIMITED.

DAIRY (DALNY)	PIELN
FENGILS (MORDEN)	BIOWUN (PORT ANTHUR)
HANKOW	SAN FRANCISCO

Authorized Capital	21,500,000	HONOLULU	SHANGHAI
Subscribed	4,155,000	HARBIN	SINGAPORE
Paid-up	562,500	Kobe	SYDNEY
		LLAO-YAO	TIENTSIN

Reserve Fund .. .. . 100,000

**BANKERS.**

**BANK OF ENGLAND.**

**LONDON**      **TIEN-TSIN**  
**LOS ANGELES**      **TOKYO**  
**LYONS**      **TSINANFU**

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LIMITED. Interest allowed on Current Accounts.  
Deposits received for fixed periods at  
Every description of Exchange business rates to be obtained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Current  
Accounts at 2 per cent per annum

Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits  
rates which may be ascertained on  
application.

Hongkong, April 18, 1917.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF  
INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER  
1853  
HEAD OFFICE, LONDON.

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE

PAID-UP CAPITAL	... ..	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	... ..	£1,900,000

DOUGLAS & COMPANY LIMITED

**FOREIGN EXCHANGE** and General

banking business transacted.  
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and  
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year  
at shorter periods at rates which will be  
Programmes, Menus, etc., etc.,  
Artistically arranged and  
Carefully Printed

T. C. DOWNING  
Manager

Hongkong, May 17, 1917. Guaranteed.



## To-day's Advertisements

## THE WATERHOUSE STEAMSHIP LINE

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

## FROM SEATTLE AND JAPAN PORTS.

THE Steamship *Waterhouse*, having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Goods are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence further from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 2nd August, 1917, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent. All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be to be in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. G. H. & J. D. on 2nd August, 1917, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 26, 1917.

1917

THE NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1914, £23,970,367.

Authorized Capital £5,000,000

Subscribed Capital £4,500,000

Paid-up Capital £2,437,500

Fire Funds £3,337,047

Life & Accident Funds £17,567,500

Staking Fund Account £13,270

Revenue Fire Branch £2,351,456

Life and Accident Branches £2,141,593

Revenue Marine Department £37,239

Other Receipts £48,946

£5,239,228

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and by Act of Parliament, are not subject to the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

Agents.

BRADLEY & CO., LTD.

Agents, Cowie Harbour Coal Company, Limited.

1917

TANG YUK, Director, successor of the late SIEN TING.

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

'CHINA MAIL' OVERLAND EDITION.

THE BEST WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER FOR ALL INTERESTED IN HONGKONG AND CHINA GENERALLY.

ORDER IT BEFORE GOING HOME; AND THUS KEEP IN CLOSE TOUCH WITH THE COLONY.

CAN YOU AFFORD THE RISK?

WEEK you ever suffered with a severe attack of cramp colic or diarrhoea without a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the house? Don't take such risks. A dose or two will cure you before a doctor could possibly be called, and it never fails even in the most severe and dangerous cases. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

Prepared by J. C. Chamberlain, Smallpox Hospital, Boston, U.S.A.

SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG AND KOWLOON: JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

20, RAFFLES PLACE, SINGAPORE.

21, ROBINSON ROAD, HONGKONG.

22, MARKET STREET, SINGAPORE.

23, MARKET STREET, SINGAPORE.

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65, MARKET STREET, SINGAPORE.

## MOTORCYCLE AND MOTOR ACCESSORIES.

"Dunlop" & "Goodyear" Tyres (all sizes) Rubber Solution. Patches, Tools, Lamps, Horns, Speedometers, Pumps, Etc.

ALEX. ROSS & CO.,

4, Des Vaux Road, Central.

HONGKONG.

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## POST OFFICE NOTICES.

## PARTICULARS OF OUTGOING AND INCOMING

## MAILS WILL NOT BE ADVERTISED IN FUTURE.

## THE POST OFFICE WILL FORWARD ALL CORRESPONDENCE POSTED BY THE FASTEST ROUTES.

## CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESSED TO ENEMY

## SUBJECTS IN CHINA, SIAM, LIBERIA, PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA, PERSIA AND MOROCCO

## CANNOT BE TRANSMITTED.

## THE SERVICES TO GERMANY, AUSTRIA, BELGARIA AND THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE ARE

## SUSPENDED.

## LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS

## OUTWARD.

## FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS &amp; HOLIDAYS

## Tai O 5.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

## Tai Po 10.00 A.M. 9.30 A.M.

## Cheung Chow 2.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

## Shatankok, Shan-tin and Sheungshui 4.00 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

## Aberdeen, Antau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin, Stanley, 4.30 P.M. 9.30 A.M.

## Canton, Samsui, 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

## Wuchow 7.30 A.M. 5.00 P.M.

## Macao 7.15 A.M. 8.00 A.M.

## Kongmoon 6.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

## Nantau and Samui 5.00 P.M. 5.00 P.M.

## Shamshui 10.00 A.M. 9.00 A.M.

## Shamshui 4.00 P.M. 9.00 A.M.

## FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

## FOR WEEK-DAYS SUNDAYS &amp; HOLIDAYS

## Macao 7.30 A.M. 8.30 A.M. 1.30 P.M.

## Canton 7.30 A.M. 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

## Tai Ping 3.30 P.M. 8.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

## Shek K. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M. 9.30 P.M.

## Kongmoon 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

## Kunchuk 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M. 6.00 P.M.

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